

proposals to be understood. I am doing the swearing and therefore.

Senator McDonald—I want you to do the swearing, and not the arguing, sir.

Senator McDonald—The question again, and both he and Senator Blair insisted that the witness was sworn early, and a discussion ensued in which each member of the committee took part. It resulted in Mr. Davenport being allowed to answer the question in his own way, and he then said:

It was a single case I should not interfere with the person; if there were a thousand such cases I should, because I should consider a thousand such cases the best evidence of fraud on the part of the Court.

Senator McDonald—And in a case like that of Coleman, where Judge Blatchford held that the record was sufficient, what would you do if the person voted on such papers?

Mr. Davenport—If he was brought before me on proper complaint I should look him up.

Senator McDonald—If I was in the case I should certainly sue you for false imprisonment.

Mr. Davenport—I have been waiting for somebody to do that. Somebody tried it, but had to pay his own costs.

Senator McDonald—Don't put that down, Mr. Stenographer.

Senator Wallace (impatiently)—Now, Mr. Davenport, let us go on with your testimony.

Mr. Davenport proceeded to show, by a decision of Judge Pratt, that the testimony showing five years' residence must be taken in open Court by an oral examination of the witness, previously prepared affidavits not being in evidence. In these cases in 1868 no record was taken by the Court. On the minutes of the Supreme Court six names appeared during the month of October up to October 6, 1868, on the next day the Court adjourned, and not a line appeared on the minutes in regard to the other 18,815 persons. Mr. Davenport was interrupted in his legal quotations to show that a Court record was necessary by Senator McDonald. He replied that he was simply stating the authority under which he acted. Senator McDonald did not see any need for it and complained that he could not tell when the witness was reading and when he was commenting.

Senator Blair—I can tell. Mr. Davenport, pray proceed.

Mr. Davenport quoted several authorities showing the necessity of Court decisions being recorded in naturalization cases, and said that in the Superior Court in this city the records were kept in 1844 and down to 1858, but when the naturalizations began on a large scale the clerks abandoned their books because it was a little trouble, and not until 1872 or 1873 did they resume the practice of recording the minutes of the Court. Judge Blatchford, although expressing the opinion that where the applications were upon the files, and it had been the custom of the Court to treat such files as records, they should be treated as records, yet admitted that such records might be impeached.

MOORE INTERRUPTIONS.

Senator McDonald—Who are you swearing by now?

Mr. Davenport—I am speaking of Judge Blatchford.

A short discussion ensued, in the course of which Senator Blair said:

If it be true that there were some 60,000 of these naturalization papers, that you avoid and baffle all through, that they were obtained by a mere sham, it is not necessary, perhaps, in this distance of time, to consider it there was a mistake as to the time or character of the record. I do not think necessary to spend so much time on this point.

Mr. Davenport has given his reasons.

Senator Blair (to Mr. Davenport)—If this is a silly investigation, do you consider yourself responsible for it?

Senator Blair—No, I think that is not a fair question.

Senator McDonald—Let him answer the question.

Senator Blair—You do not bear in mind that this has been stated in evidence. I merely asked him if he was responsible for this investigation in any way.

Senator Blair—The witness was giving his reasons for the action taken by him, and it seems to me something like the case where a counsel would not appear. The first was that his client was dead.

Senator Blair—In this case the Judge does not seem to be satisfied.

SOME EFFECT OF THE FRAUDS.

Senator Blair—Well, the American people are the judges, and they appear to be satisfied. When the American people see that in the great city of New York in the year 1876 its vast electoral vote was determined, and the electoral vote of several other States neutralized by a pretended naturalization of 60,000 voters who never went into court, did not exist, did not have any witnesses in court, and did not think they would trouble their heads much about these other reasons.

Senator McDonald—I do not admit that 60,000 persons were naturalized fraudulently.

Senator Blair—The fact is that Brother McDonald does not admit that the American people have the right to be a judge in the matter.

Senator McDonald—The additional statement is that this statement has not much foundation to rest upon.

Senator Wallace—That fraud, which everybody admits, has been the vehicle to destroy tens of thousands of votes.

This little bit having ended, Mr. Davenport was allowed to proceed with his citation of authorities, but in a short time Senator Blair interrupted him with the question as to the opinion of the naturalization papers of 1868, in regard to which warrants had been issued.

Mr. Davenport—I believed then, that they were fraudulent and void, and I still believe the same.

Senator Blair—Are there any of those papers still outstanding?

Mr. Davenport—There are, and during the coming Presidential election, I intend pursuing the same course in regard to them as I did in 1878.

The holders of them have received the fullest kind of notice, and I do not believe there is any voter of 1868 paper who does not believe that the validity of this paper is questioned. Their validity was first questioned in 1868, and the holders have been frequently warned against its use.

Mr. Davenport—The committee has been frequently warned against its use, by personal notices to the holders, and by the various investigations which have followed my actions.

A large number of the papers have been destroyed.

I have here some facts in regard to naturalization from the year 1866 to 1876, as follows:

Year.	No. natu- ralized.	Year.	No. natu- ralized.	Year.	No. natu- ralized.
1866	10,616	1867	10,616	1868	4,947
1869	8,998	1870	7,239	1871	9,965
1872	10,616	1873	10,616	1874	4,947
1875	10,616	1876	10,616	1877	4,947
1878	10,616	1879	10,616	1880	4,947
1881	10,616	1882	10,616	1883	4,947
1884	10,616	1885	10,616	1886	4,947
1887	10,616	1888	10,616	1889	4,947
1890	10,616	1891	10,616	1892	4,947

"There have been about 7,000 cases," added Mr. Davenport.

Senator Blair—Have you any statistics showing the ratio of foreign population and increase of naturalized citizens?

Mr. Davenport—I have the immigration statistics from 1847 to 1876, but there is nothing to indicate what became of the immigrants.

Senator Blair—Have you read the testimony of Mr. Bess, the clerk of the Superior Court, and have you any statement to make in regard to it?

Mr. Davenport—Well, he takes the State census of 1875, and tries to show that it is correct. There are no means by which they can make it correct. A committee was appointed by the Legislature, and the members went over it with me, in the office of the Secretary of State.

As far as the census was concerned, was fair; but owing to the stupidity and carelessness of the enumerators, so far as voters and aliens were concerned, it was grossly wrong. For instance, in my own house it gives myself, my wife and four children, and three female servants all as voters.

In the house of Mr. Howard, jeweler, at Fifth Avenue, I went and looked at the census, and found that he and his wife and three female servants were all given as voters.

I instance these as individual cases, but there were many others in the Murray Hill and Fifth Avenue districts. They were all given as voters, and by striking out the women and children, but then they had no means of distinguishing which of the persons were aliens and which were voters.

The statement gave 232,252 voters and 141,000 aliens. In 1876 there could not have been over 104,516 voters. There are not at this time 230,000 voters in the County of New York.

The same person refers to emigration as being the reason why naturalization was larger in 1868 than before, but he entirely overlooks the fact that the person who came here after 1863 could not be naturalized in 1868; and that in that year the emigration had fallen from 183,000 down to 8,000.

He also says that many persons did not want to go to the polls, and that the fact that the census was taken during the years of the war, and that these came in for naturalization in 1868. To that I answer that there had not been, prior to 1866, in any year, not a Presidential year,

over 9,000 persons naturalized. Both 1866 and 1867 ran up very high—18,040 and 15,486—nearly double what had been the average of any Presidential year prior to that. This shows that the extent those who had neglected to naturalize in previous years increased the number of that year.

MR. DAVENPORT'S JURISDICTION.

Senator Blair—What does your district comprise? Mr. Davenport—The district runs on both sides of the river from here to Albany County. The city of New-York alone had a population in 1870 of 1,100,000, of which 414 per cent are of foreign birth. Some idea of the density of the population may be obtained from the fact that one-half of the population was between the Battery and Fourteenth-st., a territory of only 2,400 acres. The national census of 1870 showed a population in the Sixth Ward of 21,000 persons. Of the 95,411 residents in the Seventeenth Ward, 72,344, or 75 per cent, found their homes in similar dwellings. There were only fourteen cities in the United States in 1875 that had a larger population than that ward.

Senator Blair—What was the majority for the Democratic party in the State of New York in the Presidential year of 1868?

Mr. Davenport—The total Democratic vote was 429,883; the total Republican vote 419,883, making the Democratic majority 10,000. The Democratic majority in this county was 60,554.

Senator Blair—What was the number of those who voted on the fraudulent naturalization papers, in your opinion?

Mr. Davenport—In the neighborhood of 40,000. The others voted in various counties in this State, in the State of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

Of the number of the naturalization papers actually issued in this city, only about 4,500 claimed to live outside the County of New-York.

Senator McDonald—Then there were about 37,754 of those who had been naturalized, according to the records of the Court, who appear to have been residents of this city.

Mr. Davenport—Who appear to have been residents of this city.

Senator McDonald—How many naturalization papers bearing the seal of the Court, in excess of the number upon the records of the Court, were there issued that year?

Mr. Davenport—About 18,000. The Supreme Court alone issued 39,000 certified blanks, of which 18,815 were used.

Of the 4,000 or 5,000 personally. The papers were issued in blank, with no name to them. They were not naturalization papers, but only blanks, with the names filled in as to complete the certificate by the person might register. I have seen about 100. They were seized by the police, and the names were given out for use.

Senator Blair—Where were they seized?

Mr. Davenport—They were found in a bar-room, and having a length obtained the admission from Mr. Davenport that the facts stated by him were within his own knowledge, the cross-examination was proceeded with.

Mr. Davenport said it was unusual for judges to sit at night, but he had known it to be done before. In this instance Judge Barnard sat all night, which was a more than usual occurrence.

Senator McDonald—In the interests of those who were making applications?

Mr. Davenport—I do not know. I believe it was in the interests of the Democratic party. I do not think he knew or cared anything about the applicants.

Senator McDonald (very sarcastically)—And that has been the result of your activity in the whole matter, has it not?

Mr. Davenport (very quietly)—It has not. I have dealt with the matter entirely fairly.

Senator McDonald—You are free from party spirit, I suppose, and yet you assume, with District-Attorney Bliss, that 98 per cent of those naturalized were held by Democrats and 2 per cent by Republicans.

THE WITNESS TAKES CARE OF HIMSELF.

Mr. Davenport objected to questions which were simply comments upon the present or other witnesses, but Mr. Davenport coolly answered the question. Of the papers secured in 1868, he said, and held by voters in 1878, about 75 per cent were assumed to be Democratic and 25 per cent Republican. But all the naturalization papers issued in 1868 were assumed to be Democratic, with the exception of about 2,800. He believed most of these were naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, where naturalization was then cross-examined as to his connection with the Republican party in 1868, and as to the number of warrants he issued, the number served, and the number who were voted on.

Mr. Davenport—The last question he replied: "They were all held. I did not go through the force of arresting people on purpose to discharge them. In regard to the number of warrants issued, I am not sure, but I am sure that the Attorney-General took only specimen cases on certain specific points."

Mr. Davenport—The last question you issued 3,100 warrants; about 600 were served, and only some forty persons were indicted, and so far as you know, there were no convictions?

Mr. Davenport—The indictments were ordered in forty cases, and that in twenty cases they were found. And that is not all, for the Grand Jury made a presentment on the subject in which they affirmed this naturalization scheme very strongly.

Senator McDonald—Yes, I know all about that presentment, but nothing about the indictment.

Mr. Davenport—I know of that because I am clerk of the court, and was requested by the Grand Jury to forward their presentment to Congress.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At this point—half past 1—the committee took a recess for half an hour. The afternoon session was consequently dull. Senator Blair went away early, and started for his home in Massachusetts.

Senator McDonald—Then you assumed that every man who registered on papers obtained in 1868 had registered on fraudulent papers?

Mr. Davenport—That is to some extent. He was then questioned as to the opinion delivered by Judge Blatchford, in which the Court index was held to be a sufficient record.

Mr. Davenport—The last question you issued "I asked the Senator, after several questions upon the point."

Senator McDonald—You have certainly intimated that Judge Barnard and Judge McCann acted fraudulently.

Mr. Davenport—I do not insinuate anything of the kind. I say they did.

Senator McDonald—I ask you now whether, by their conduct fraudulent or otherwise, could it be said that they were guilty of perjury?

Mr. Davenport—That I did not say.

Senator McDonald—Why do you attack the record, then?

Mr. Davenport—I do so on the ground of fraud. Senator McDonald—On the part of the Judges?

Mr. Davenport—I do not say that. I said on an act of fraud because it was a fraud, and because they had acted fraudulently in the connection with the act.

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EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

SCENES IN THE RUE DE SEVRES.

A STRANGE COMPANY WITH AN ALL SORTS TO AWAIT THE POLICE-PERSECUTIONS OF M. CLEMENT—SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE POLITICIANS WHO KEPT WATCH WITH THE JESUIT FATHERS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PARIS, July 2.—As the expulsion of the Jesuits from their non-scholastic establishments, with the circumstances under which it was conducted, is known to the whole newspaper reading world of America, I have now only to comment upon it. The first observation I have to make is the stolid indifference with which Provincial France witnessed the execution of the decrees. So far there has not been a feverish sympathy in any of the towns, except Paris, in which the Government has proceeded against the Jesuits. Even in the Catholic Sarthe, at Brest, which has just returned an Ultramontane bishop to the Chamber, at Clermont, in Auvergne, and at Vals, in the poverty-stricken and mountainous Ardennes the spirit of religious fanaticism has not been aroused by the action taken on Wednesday morning at daybreak by the police authorities. The provincial Frenchman and Frenchwoman are satisfied with their parish priest and mistrust the religious orders.

The second remark which suggests itself is the intimate union which the execution of the decrees has revealed, between the aristocracy, the plutocracy, the upper strata of the Army and Navy and Ultramontanism. It has come out that Senators and Deputies of the Right are what is called affiliated to the Jesuits—that is to say, bound to them by a vow of obedience to the General of the Order, and are co-proprietors of their houses in Paris and the Provinces. Many of these political men are reputed to be devout. Others are just the contrary, and are notorious lovers of the pleasures and amusements of the world. The Jesuits have a fair share of the world's fair of vanities and pleasures. It was these legislators, with a following of the youth and gommeux, who sat up all night with the fathers of the Rue de Sevres to await the arrival of the Jesuits, when it was known that the Government was about to execute the decrees in the department of the Seine. As to feminine sympathizers, they mostly belong to the gay and fashionable world. Princess Czartoryska's face was terribly pained with weeping at the farewell Tuesday service. The Duchesse d'Alençon traveled all night beside her. Near the door there were Baroness Massagney, who is too intimate with the Duke of Orleans, and the Duc de Nemours, the Empress of Austria. Dames des Halles made default. The Jesuits never believed in universal suffrage. They have those whom they courted, but they have no hold on the people.

I have often admired the readiness with which the bullion of passing events is coined into chansons by the French brain. The sealing up of the chapel belonging to the Jesuits in the Rue de Sevres has already been the occasion for chansons comic, ribald, gay, ironical and droll. When M. Clement was about to fix on the doors of the place of worship there the real wax and seals of the Prefecture de Police, Father Piton said to him: "If you do that you will incur the penalty of major excommunication. God in the Sacred Host is lying upon the altar. Perjury could not surely be pushed to the degree of making my Divine Majesty a prisoner." Police Officer Clement answered that he had his orders, and simply obeyed them. It was then proposed to withdraw the Corpus Christi, and take it in procession to the Church of St. Sulpice.

MM. Baudry d'Asson, Keller, Chesnelong, Carayon, Latour, de Ravignan de Kerouart, Kolb, Bernard, Eroual and some other Senators and Deputies who had watched with the Jesuits of the Rue de Sevres through the long hours of Tuesday night, through the short hours of Wednesday morning on which, at 4 o'clock, the decrees were executed, urged Father Piton to do this. If he did, they, as inviolable deputies, would form the bodyguard of the priest bearing the Host. M. Clement, fearing a riot, again looked at his warrant, which commanded him, not only to seal up the chapel, but the objects of cult and church furniture it contained. He held that the consecrated wafer was an object of cult, and decided that it should remain where it was. Thereupon a wail of sorrow and impatient anger was uttered by the Deputies, Senators, ex-Ministers of the Empire, and the Duke de Broglie. M. Baudry d'Asson, the madcap of the Extreme Right, who is always coming into collision with Gambetta's authority in the Chamber, said:

"You are going to celebrate a few days hence the feast of the Corpus Christi, and there you are, in virtue of a *lettre de cachet* of that fellow Andrieux, about to *cachettiser* our God!" I report wrongly. *Emballer* means to cast into jail. M. Chesnelong, who is one of the civil corporation which owns the Jesuit houses in Paris, improved the occasion to make a little speech on the New Resurrection. The Divine Presence—I add nothing to his words—was, by the will of Gambetta, acting through Andrieux and Police Officer Clement, in a sepulchre. But it would issue in its glory and its might from its temporary prison, and crush Radicalism and Atheism. This is why there are so many *chansons* about the expulsion of the Jesuits. The Chapels of the Rue de Sevres, Father Piton's name lends to the comicality of the incident, such as it presents itself to the irreverent imagination of the people.

The orthography of this priest's name is, I find, wrongly given in the English newspapers.

Now for a paragraph or two about the political men who kept watch and ward with the Jesuits at the Rue de Sevres. M. Baudry d'Asson was born to great fortune and to greater luck. He is not yet middle-aged, is handsome, blond, manly, of sanguine temperament, sensible enough in conversation, but mad as a March hare in the presence of a woman. He is a member of the Chamber, and then at Vaucluse. M. Baudry d'Asson's packs of wolf, stag and boar hounds have carried off the highest medals at dog exhibitions, and he is a member of the Chamber.

His next-door neighbor, M. Keller, who is only one side of old nobility, is a thoroughly good fellow, and liked by his political foes in the Chamber. He is a member of the Chamber, and then at Vaucluse. M. Keller's name lends to the comicality of the incident, such as it presents itself to the irreverent imagination of the people.

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